Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1805. [No. 1371.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimanccos, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muſlin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and ſundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Dec. 20.

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10 pipes well flavor'd Holland Gin,
60 caſks Dutch Linſeed Oil,
31 bales German Ticklenburgh
1 caſe Britannias,
1 do. Platillas Royal,
Juſt Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Spalding,
AND FOR SALE BY
J. & T. Vowell,
WHO HAVE IN STORE,
A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate uſe,
Three hhds. old Grenada Rum,
Three caſks Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spaniſh Brandy.

☞ *Caſh given for Otter and Mink Skins.*

April 25. d

JAMES SANDERSON
Has received, in addition to his late general ſupplies, which he will ſell, by the quantity, very low, and on liberal credit;
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
14 puncheons ſecond proof Antigua Rum.
20 barrels New England ditto.
5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.
12 half pipes do. do. do.
25 caſes claret, 2 and half dozen in each.
9 boxes beſt London Muſtard, 15 dozen each.
6 do. do. Double Glouceſter Cheeſe.
20 hogſheads Black Quart Bottles.
ALSO,
28 hogſheads Virginia TOBACCO now in ſtore.
May 31.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
69 barrels prime pork,
12 barrels peaſe, ſuitable for the Weſt-India market.
Wm. HODGSON.
July 8. d.

This day is Publiſhed,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book-ſtore, and* THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)
AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
APOLOGY,
For Renouncing the Juriſdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.
By *Robert Marſhall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompſon.*
May 2.

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for ſale by Robert Gray, in King-ſtreet.

For the Weſt-Indies,

The good Sch'r Betſy,
Burthen 800 barrels; will take a freight for the Weſt Indies. For terms apply to
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
Auguſt 8. d

St. Vincents Rum,
Muſcovado Sugar, and
Spaniſh Hides,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
Auguſt 5. d

TO LET,
A NEAT WELL FINISHED
TWO STORY HOUSE,
On St. Aſaph-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Abraham Faw's office—apply to
Hewes & Miller.
Auguſt 2. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Waſhington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—
Freſh teas, particularly ſelected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins ſugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump ſugars.
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiſkey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira, } WINES.
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port,
Claret in caſes,
20 Boxes freſh muſcatel raiſins,
Very beſt chocolate,
Dixon's beſt muſtard,
Sallad oil, &c.
With a general aſſortment of groceries as uſual.
The whole of which are of a ſuperior quality, and will be ſold on the moſt reasonable terms.
JAMES BACON.
May 14. d

LAWRASON & FOWLE
Have juſt received, by the brig Harmony, Robert B. Hall, maſter, from Boſton.
3 bales beſt Beerboon Gurrahs
3 do. Sewing Twine
2 cheſts Young Hyſon } FRESH TEAS.
5 do. Imperial
20 boxes beſt Spaniſh Segars
2 pipes firſt quality Cognac Brandy
40 barrels N. E. Rum
5 hhds. retailing Molaſſes
7 barrels Sperm. Oil
a few boxes Sperm. Candles
40 boxes brown Soap
And a quantity of Plaſter Paris.
July 6. d

WILLIAM OXLEY
HAS ON HAND,
Which he will diſpoſe of on terms advantageous to the purchaſers, for caſh or notes,
The following Articles, viz.
Superfine and ſecond cloths
Kerſeymeres and ſwandowns
Bearſkins and ſearnoughts
Durants and callimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boil'd cambletts
Silk, cotton, and worſted hoſiery
Engliſh extra long ſilk gloves
Silk twiſt and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marſeilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelong and ſilk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muſlins
India Jaconet do.
Fuſtians, buckram, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk ſilk and cotton ſlings.
January 7.

FOR SALE,
100 barrels prime Beef,
60 do. Pork,
5 hhds. and bbls. continental Rum,
4 hhds. Molaſſes,
2 butts real Holland Gin,
12 caſks black eyed Peas,
300 ſacks Liverpool fine Salt,
20 boxes Raiſins,
1 half pipe and 2 qr. caſks London Particular Madeira,
6000 lbs. Coffee,
8 caſes felt Hats aſſorted, ſuitable to the St. Domingo Market,
50 barrels prime Herrings.
WILLIAM HODGSON.
July 30. d

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, BY
JOHN G. LADD,
A few barrels black Varniſh,
do. Pitch,
100 barrels Boſton Beef,
50 kegs Raiſins
Soap and Candles, in boxes,
100 lbs. Nutmeg and Cloves,
New Rum, in hogſheads and barrels,
Three bales Ruſſia brown Sheetings,
A parcel of Blocks, Maſt-Hoops, Pumps, &c.
July 15. d

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
About 30,000
White Oak Hogſhead & Barrel Staves,
Of good quality: *Alſo,*
A few ſquared Logs of Walnut.
WM. HODGSON.
July 5. d

SUGARS.

Seventy hhds. and Twenty-two bbls. } MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Thirty one bags Cocoa, received by ſloop Diana, from Martinico—for ſale on reaſonable terms by
John & Thos. Vowell.
WHO HAVE ON HAND
Holland Gin of excellent flavor in Pipes,
Fourth proof Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool Fine Salt,
1000 buſhels Indian Corn,
1200 do. black-ey'd Peas, in good ſhipping order,
July 6.

STOLEN,
ABOUT a fortnight ago, TWO SILVER DESERT SPOONS, London make; the letter H engraved on the handles. Whoever can give information by which the Spoons can be recovered, ſhall receive a reaſonable reward, and the full value paid for the detection of the thief.
Apply to the Printer.
July 17.

TO RENT,
A convenient two-ſtory Brick-houſe on Wilkes ſtreet, oppoſite Capt. *George Slacum's*—For terms apply to,
John C. Vowell.
July 6. d

Mackarel & Whiſkey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL juſt received, per ſchooner Hiram, from Rhode-Iſland:
ALSO,
35 barrels ſtrong proof RYE WHISKEY—and
30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBACCO, warranted good. Theſe articles will be ſold low. Apply to
John & Thomas Vowell.
July 16. d

Juſt Publiſhed,
And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,
A Key to Myſtery of Iniquity
OR AN
Addreſs to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.
By JOHN WEST,
Of Fairfax County.
This work contains a compendium eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern epiſcopacy* to be ſpurious, and human legiſlation in the Church to be uſurpation, &c. &c.
May 3.

☞ The higheſt price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of

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The Subſcriber
Wiſhes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-ſtreet, viz.*
THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himſelf—the ſtand is equal to any in town for a retail ſtore, and will be rented very cheap. Alſo, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the houſe is very convenient and in good repair—this alſo will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to
THOMAS RICHARDS,
or in his abſence to Mrs. *Huſton*, living on the premiſes.
Auguſt 8. dtf

BEEF AND PORK.
We have juſt received, prime and meſs Beef, in barrels and half barrels; prime Pork, in barrels and half barrels—all of excellent quality.
Hewes & Miller.
June 24. d

Mill Stones & Boulting-Cloths.

We want to buy one pair of 3 or 4 and an half feet Cologne Mill-Stones.—We have one pair of 6 feet Burr Mill-Stones for ſale: Alſo, five hundred dollars worth of Boulting-Cloths; which will be ſold a bargain, to any body who will take the whole of them.
Hewes & Miller.
June 20. d

Mandeville & Jameſſon
Are now landing, and offer for Sale,
10 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum.
10 hogſheads Barbadoes Molaſſes.
8 hogſheads St. Croix Sugars.
Engliſh F and FF Gunpowder.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.
Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.
May 29. d

The ſubſcribers have juſt received, by the Packet, from Norfolk,
30 barrels prime Beef,
20 do. Pork.
Lawraſon & Fowle.
June 24.

For Sale, on liberal Credit,
90 hogſheads
South Potomac Tobacco,
Now in ſtore——*Alſo,*
4 do. Rappahannock;
Suitable for the Weſt-India market.
James Sanderſon.
June 20. d

FOR SALE.
20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
LAST YEAR'S CROP,
Juſt received and for Sale on reaſonable te[rms]
John & Thos. Vo[well]
May 9.

TUNIS CRAVE[N]
HAS JUST RECEIVED, [Winter.]
An elegant aſſortment of goods, ſelected [from] the lateſt importations, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloths and caſſimeres,	coloured cambricks,
Cotton caſſimeres,	Dimities,
White and coloured jeans, nankeens and fuſtians,	6-4 9-8, Cambrick muſlins,
Long and ſhort nankeens,	India, book, jaconet and mull mull, muſlins,
Blue do.	Colonade and croſſbarred ſtriped cambrick,
White and coloured marſeilles,	ditto,
Waiſtcoating,	Lace,
4-4 7-8, Iriſh linens, long lawns,	6-4, Lace ſhawls,
4-4 7-8, Shirting cotton,	Long ditto,
Iriſh and Flanders ſheeting,	Super brocaded do.
Plattillas,	Engliſh and French ſilk gloves.
Britannias,	Kid ditto,
Sileſias,	Pic nic mitts,
Silk, cotton and thread hoſiery,	Engliſh ſplit ſtraw bonnets,
Diaper table cloths,	Madraſs and bandanna handkerchiefs,
Napkins,	Baſtas,
Chintz callicoes and	Mammodies,
	Gurrahs, &c. &c.

All of which he has determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.
May 29.

HARTFORD, August 7.

Remarks on an article in the National Intelligencer.

We lately animadverted upon paragraphs in the National Intelligencer "declaring the existence in this county since the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, of a monarchic faction; representing the federalists as having attempted to excite a civil war and thereby produce a dissolution of the Union; and charging them with having openly boasted of soon having it in their power to invade the southern states, and of hoping to see reacted in this devoted part of the Union, by declaring freedom to the slaves, those scenes of blood and carnage which have taken place in St. Domingo."

Mr. Smith, the editor of the Intelligencer has noticed our strictures in his paper of the 26th of last month, and has partly accorded to the justice of them. He observes that the piece we adimadverted upon 'was not written by him, and altho' he is responsible for its contents as the printer, he is not responsible as its author.' He further says, 'he does not hesitate to admit that the charge against the federalists of meditating an invasion of the southern states and manumitting the slaves is made in language too unqualified, and is not in his opinion just. He does not believe that any such atrocious purpose dwelt in the breat of any federalist." Thus far the explanation of Mr. Smith is the best satisfaction he could give the party whose characters have been traduced in his paper.——It does him honor to have explicitly acknowledged that one atrocious charge against the federalists, which he has published in his paper is false. We could wish that he had with the same frankness, acknowledged the falsity of the other two charges, which are equally groundless.

But Mr. Smith still insists that a monarchic faction has existence in this country; and that an attempt to excite civil war, and to produce a dissolution of the union, has met with encouragement.—— Those points he attempts to prove: and how?

As to the first, namely, the existence of a monarchic faction in this country he says, "the proposition for a frame of government, offered by Mr. Hamilton in the convention, is an irrefragable proof of this fact were others wanting." And what is the amount of this allegation against Mr. Hamilton? Did he propose the establishment of monarchy? No. He merely offered the proposition for a frame of republican government invested with more power than the one that was adopted. Did he pertinaciously insist upon that proposition?—No. Did he oppose the constitution that was finally agreed upon? No.—Mr. Hamilton was the only member in the convention from the state of New York, who voted in favor of the constitution of our general government. And afterwards in the convention of that state, all the vast energies of his mind and eloquence were exerted to obtain its adoption. But for Mr. Hamilton New York in all proability would have accepted the constitution; and with out that state had rejected it, the chance would have been greatly against its ever being the government of the union. Of this proud title, fitter than has our nation been so indebted for the establishment of any man constitution, as to him; and no man would have been more ready than he, to have shed his blood in its defence. Therefore if the constitution of our general government was republican, Mr. Hamilton who ever inculcated a strict adherence to its principles, was a practical republican.

Mr. Smith adds, "The fact, that is the existence on a monarchic faction in this country, has been substantiated by a thousand proofs, nothing however has he offered or can he offer, that has the nature of substantial proof. All that he has adduced in proof of this point, is an extract from the Boston Repertory, together with a paragraph in an oration pronounced by Mr. Putnam in Massachusetts. These express a strong apprehension that our republican system of government will soon be subverted, or at most, an utter despondence of its long continuance—not a wish for monarchy, and much less for absolute despotism, the establishment of which, (the *latter*) would be the inevitable consequence of the destruction of our republican institutions. And is this a sufficient pretext for charging the federal republicans with the atrocious purpose "to destroy the liberties of their country?" who can help perceiving the futility of such pretended proofs?

And how does Mr. Smith prove the alledged attempt on the part of the federalists, "to excite civil war, and produce a dissolution of the union?" Why he appeals to "the bold declarations of our federal orators, and the prints that acted in concert with them;" naming neither the orators nor the prints. And he says, "it must be recollected by every man, that at the time the repeal of the judiciary system was agitated, more members of congress than one declared the measure unconstitutional, and did all that eloquence could effect, to rouse the angry passions into uproar and rebellion."

The first of these allegations is utterly unworthy of notice. We deny that our federal orators and our federal printers have "attempted to excite civil war," and we demand proof. The other point may not be passed over in silence.

True it is, "that at the time the repeal of the judiciary system was agitated, more members than one (as Mr. Smith states) declared the measure unconstitutional."—But was that declaration to be understood as an incitement to civil war? Was not that declaration made by Mr. Calhoun a decided democrat, as well as by several federal members; and did he aim to excite civil war? When a member verily believes that a law which is proposed to be enacted, is unconstitutional, ought he to be charged with the treasonable design to excite civil war, for declaring that sentiment upon the floor of the House? This is a strange doctrine to be taught a free people; and were it to become an established doctrine, we should soon have no free constitution to contend about.

True it is also, that several federal members, on that occasion, "did all that eloquence could effect," to prevent the passing of the repealing law; but it is not true, (what Mr. Smith asserts, (that they "strove to rouse the angry passions into uproar and *rebellion*." They thought the dearest interests of their country were at stake; and they spoke with earnestness and vehemence, but not in seditious and rebellious language. Indeed their speeches were conciliatory, compared with the violent and abusive *philippics*, uttered the last session by Mr. John Randolph, who is supposed by his adherents, to have meant to excite *patriotic*, not *rebellious* passions.

Mr. Smith's proofs are weighed, and found wanting; or rather the charges recoil upon the party that has advanced them.—Can it be denied that the *democrats* actually excited civil war in this country, in two instances? Can it be denied that civil war was meditated and resolved on by them, in the event of Mr. Burr's succeeding to the presidency? Can it be denied that during the balloting in the House of Representatives, threats of bloodshed and assassination were boldly uttered by people out of doors? Can it be denied that the Assembly of the state of Virginia prolonged its session to wait the issue of that national election? Can it be denied that appearances strongly indicated that civil war would have been the immediate consequence, if Mr. Burr had been elected, though *constitutionally*, to the office of President?

As these are stubborn facts it would be prudent in the democrats to be cautious of stirring a subject that must necessarily bring the opprobious facts into review.—— Let them lay their hands upon their mouths.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

Lateſt from England.

By the fast sailing ship Hercules, capt. Bradford, arrived on Saturday evening from Liverpool, we have received files of London papers to the 27th June, and extracts from Lloyd's Lists to the 18th. The contents of our papers are by no means interesting. We however shall continue to extract from them such articles as appear in any manner illustrative of the present situation or future prospects of Europe. Our correspondent in London, under date of June 24th, furnishes us with the following brief summary of English politics:

"There is an unfortunate misunderstanding between the friends of Mr. Pitt and lord Sidmouth. Without being informed of the particulars of this misunderstanding, we have reason to think that the difference between them arises from two points: The friends of Mr. Pitt are for lenient proceedings against lord Melville, and with that intent have instructed the attorney-general to throw in questions and obstacles before the house, previous to his lordship's trial, for a criminal prosecution; while the friends of the opposite party were for impeachment and a speedy punishment. The friends of lord Sidmouth complain of the severity with which lord St. Vincent has been censured since he was first lord of the admiralty, only because he reformed many abuses, and prevented much waste connived at by the officer's in all the king's yards at Plymouth, Portsmouth, &c. and worked a complete reform in them; and contend he was the best first lord of the admiralty the board ever had, and that since his time the naval department has been and is still badly managed. The friends of Mr. Pitt contend that the affairs of the country have been in a retrogade situation ever since the peace of Amiens in 1801; and that that weak and blameable treaty laid the foundation of all Bonaparte's designs for the subjugation of England. The friends of lord Sidmouth go on complaining (favored by circumstances lately) that neither the army or military force of the country is so numerous to meet the theatre of invasion, nor the number of ships at sea so formidable against the foe now, as during his administration. The debates of last night, which I shall send you herewith, will shew how these charges are supported by comparison and calculation, and the real temper of the parties, and the conclusion; but Pitt is a match for them all. Sometimes it is reported this schism is such, that finding it difficult to act, Mr. Pitt will advise his majesty to dissolve the parliament, or else that he will try to get rid of lord Sidmouth and his party, and endeavor to form a coalition upon a large scale, which shall include the leading men in opposition; Mr. Fox, Gray, Sheridan.

"Be these things terminated as they may, I am warranted in a supposition by what I have read lately, taken from the French and German papers that Bonaparte, seeing he has mounted the ladder of his ambition to the topmost mound at Milan, perceives that his dignities will be best secured and maintained by finding out some means whereby a general peace may be brought about; and what is there, after what we have seen, such a genius cannot accomplish? This object however will depend a good deal upon what success the English Ministry will meet with in their present conferences with the powers already mentioned. Bonaparte's hints already, through the organs of his ministers and writers at Paris, there are two ways in which a general peace may be effected, either by maintaining the treaty of Amiens, or by admitting the rights and privileges of certain powers not provided for or mentioned in that treaty. This expression, though it does not open the door to peace, is putting a hand on the latch."

BALTIMORE, August 13.

Arrived ship Elizabeth, Fordham, 77 days from Marseilles. Left brig Thetis, for New York, 10 days; brig Traveller, of Boston, from Sicily, under quarantine; ship Two Friends for Philadelphia, in 3 days. June 3, off Cape de Gatt, spoke ship Sally, from Boston for Marseilles. 28th, lat. 41, long. 41, spoke a yellow sided brig, with port holes, from Boston for Marseilles, could not learn her name. July 5, lat. 41, 47, schooner Success, Smith, from Salem for Copenhagen, out 12 days. July 30, lat. 29 long. 67, brig Hope, from Dominique for Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Arrived, sch'r Ohio, Cushman, in 15 days from Cumana. Left there, 29th ult. the following vessels waiting an entry:—schooner Phœnix Woodward, of Baltimore; brig Marius,——, do. Connecticut, of Hartford; schooner Dolphin, of Philadelphia; and Federalist, of Alexandria. Spoke, in lat. 32, long. 74, brig ——, Poor, from Martinique for Baltimore.

Also, schr. Nymph, Grover, from Point Petre, (Guad.)

The schr. Concord, Murphy, sailed 5 days before; ship Coston, sailed 14 days before; it was reported she had sprung her maintopmast, and put into Bassateere, but was not there when the Nymph passed it.

Captain D. supposes that she may have been detained by the uncommon high winds and the want of light sails, of which she was totally destitute.

Left brig Betsy, Walter, Baltimore in 3 weeks; schr. Beaver, for Philadelphia in ten days; and schr. Sally, Boston, five days.

In lat. 25. long. 66. spoke brig John, of Rhode Island, bound to Turk's Island.

Also, schr. Concord, Murphy, from Point Petre, (Guad.)

NORFOLK, August 10.

Arrived, ship India Packet, Rindge, 33 days from St. Lucar. Left there July 1, ships Thomas, Boush; Maria, Hatton, Norfolk; Olive Branch, Sellers, Philadelphia; Lexington, Donaldson, Baltimore; brig Tiger, Bartlett, Boston; and a number of others not recollected. July 16, in lat. 30 long. 54, spoke schooner Stranger, Emery, from Portland, bound to Savannah, 28th, in lat. 36, long. 65, ship Good Intent, Dierknam, from Norfolk bound to Falmouth, 7 days out. August 4, lat. 37, long. 74, schooner Mount Vernon, bound to New York, 17 days out.

British brig Diana, Berteau, 83 days from Jersey. June 7, in lat. 38, long. 30, spoke ship Eliza, Richardson, of and from Salem, bound to the Isle of France.

Ship Marcella, Laughton, 14 days from Havanna. July 29, off Cape Florida, spoke sloop Enterprize, Ellery, from Florida, bound to Nassau, from thence to N. York. Captain Ellery informed that he saw a brig belonging to and bound to New York, loaded with sugar, ashore 14 days before. Four wreckers were taking out the cargo, and it was supposed a great part would be saved; captain L. was embargoed after he was under way coming out, for 5 days, in consequence of a brig of sixteen guns, being ordered out to cruise for the New Providence.

The ship Eliza, Evans, of this port, some time since carried into Cuba by a French privateer, was restored to the captain about the 30 of last month. Of her cargo consisting of 180 puncheons of Rum, only 50 remained. The vessel was plundered of sails, rigging and materials, could not proceed home without considerable repairs and refitment.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15.

Extract of a letter from Nassau, (New-Providence) dated July 31.

This day, arrived here, Capt. Ross and crew of the schooner Hannah, who got ashore the 24th inst. on Florida reef. She was bound from Honduras for Philadelphia with a cargo of mahogany, consigned to William Crammond. The vessel and cargo totally lost.

Flour has fallen considerably here, from the number of vessels sent in by our cruizers, bound from New Orleans to Havanna.

Inclosed you have the Bahama Gazette, which may possibly furnish you with an article or two.

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 30.

The fast sailing schooner Dart, tender to his majesty's sloop of war Stork, unfortunately got ashore a few night's ago, on one of the Florida reefs, and has gone to pieces. Her guns, rigging, sails, &c. have been saved by some wreckers.

We understand by an arrival on Sunday from Florida, that the day before the Stork and tender fell in with an American ship of 20 guns, 600 tons burthen, loaded with coffee, &c. from St. Domingo for *Philadelphia*; the Dart being ahead, the ship fired into her, and an action commenced, which continued some time, but the Stork coming up, gave the ship a broadside, when she struck. After getting the captain of the American ship on board, and reprimanding him for his improper conduct in firing into the Dart, he was permitted to proceed.

[The above is given as we have been able to collect it; but we hope to be able to give a more particular account of this business on the arrival of the Stork.]

While the Dart was on the reef, an American schooner called the Racer, bound to Baltimore, took from her eight men, some warlike stores and officers baggage, with intention of coming to this port, but owing to the current they could render them no further relief, and proceeded on their passage to Baltimore.

The Mayflower, Capt. George Johnson, arrived on Saturday from a cruize. Off the Double Head Shot fell in with the sloop Bernard & Mary Kenyard, Captain Bate, belonging to a Mr. Davis, of Baltimore. She was cleared at Baltimore, for N. Orleans, with cordage, pitch, tar, paints, oil, spirits turpentine, &c. &c. but supposing her bound to the Havanna, she was detained. The sloop arrived on Sunday.

Jerome Bonaparte.—We have seen a letter, (says the Boston Centinel) from a gentleman, in Paris, to his friend in this town, dated May 26, 1805; which says, "Jerome Bonaparte was presented to the King of Italy, at Milan, the day before his coronation; and received in full favor and grace. It is said, he is to marry the Queen of Etruria, with whom I had the honor of being in public company in Florence. Jerome's wife is here called Miss Patterson; she was forbidden to land, and ordered immediately back to the United States. It is said, however, she is to have a French pension."

It is known that the pope has annulled the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte with our beautiful country woman; and it is not improbable, that his brother the Emperor and King, will endeavor to strengthen his alliance with some of the continental powers, by marrying Jerome to some one of their branches. Bonaparte has shewn a singular anxiety to procure husbands for this queen of Etruria. In every personal qualification she is said to be the very reverse of Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, and the first husband Bonaparte could procure her was the late deformed dwarf the king of Etruria. The emperor has more than once endeavored to coax his son-in-law, prince Beauharnois, to wed the widowed Queen, but he has declared off; and now it seems Jerome is to espouse

ker. We cannot think that after having fat at so fair a feaft as his lovely American bride has spread before him, he will very readily consent to "patten on a moor."

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

List of vessels belonging to this port, captured by French and Spanish, privateers, during the present war, with an estimate of their value.

		Dollars.
Ship	Eliza, valued vessel and cargo—	25,000
Brig	Mary,	26,000
	Comet,	20,000
	Jane,	9,000
Schr.	Sarah,	25,000
	Helen,	25,000
	Telemachus,	14,000
	Iris,	11,000
	Unity,	13,000
	Comet,	12,000
Sloop	George,	10,000
Ship	Charles Carter, and ship Olive Branch, taken and retaken by the British;——probable loss.	5,000
	Dolls.	196,000

It is now about twelve months, since the depredations on our commerce commenced, in which time, the amount of loss sustained by this place is 196,000 dollars. There is no doubt but one or two vessels are omitted; the writer not having an opportunity of making a full investigation; the above are within his knowledge; and he is persuaded that the amount set down is below the actual value. Some partial depredations have been made, not estimated; upon the whole he is pursuaded that the amount may be safely put down at 200,000 dollars. Various reflections are excited upon this occasion, I mean sober reflections of calculation.

In the first place we will examine the amount of capital lost to our place. All the property which was insured in this place or not insured, is so much active capital lost. Having had an opportunity of examing the subject, I can say that about 120,000 dollars have been insured in this place or was not insured at all—Now let me ask what must be our situation if this war should continue five years longer, and the same system be pursued? If the former should happen the latter is certain, and with *considerable* augmentation. If there be any truth in arithmetic, at the end of *five* years we should be injured to the enormous amount of SEVEN HUNDRED and TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! What would be our proportion of taxes for an adequate force to protect our commerce from such depredations, I will not undertake to determine, but leave it to those to whom our fiscal arrangements are so happily confined. Let us investigate this upon a more extensive scale, viewing it as applicable to the United States. I take it for granted that nineteen twentieths of the West-India trade of the United States, is insured within them, of consequence that, in such proportion the United States are injured in its capital, by capture. Taking then one twentieth from 200,000 dollars, above stated, and there will remain 190,000 dollars.

If then the whole commerce of our country has experienced depredation in proportion to that of Norfolk, we have only to find out the whole commerce of the country, and we shall then see what the whole will lose, if the war should last five years. This I own is difficult to ascertain; but let us make some attempt. Suppose we divide the whole commerce in twenty parts, and give Norfolk one, (though I am confident it is more than her proportion) and see what will be the result. The amount of loss sustained the last year in this place and insured in the United States is 190,000 dollars; it follows then that our whole commerce has been injured to the amount of three millions eight hundred thousand dollars the last year; if the war should last five years longer, then our whole loss will be TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

I have said nothing of captures made by the British, nor do I say that we possess the means of repressing them; but I incline to think that if we were to shew that we would not submit to injury, that we should command more respect from Britain.—— During the last war, when we armed against France, Britain and all the world respected us more. It is but fair to conclude that what has before happened, may again happen.

Having Mr. Editor, brought this subject to view, I leave the comments to be made by those more versed in political œconomy than

NAUTICUS.

From the New York Gazette.

MESSRS. LANG & TURNER,

THE annexed remarks and directions merit the circulation which your Gazette is calculated to give. They are extracted from a letter addressed, not long since, to Mr. Gray, late acting consul at Havanna, by a gentleman of great respectability in New-Providence.

"The period is not distant since it was customary to speak with some degree of horror of the people denominated '*Wreckers*'; and in consequence to report many absurd accounts of their treatment of those unfortunate persons who fell by any means into their hands: but it is now more generally known that they form a very useful body of men. In truth, from their considerable numbers, and the consequent greater security to the lives and property exposed to shipwreck, the danger may arise of means being thus furnished to dishonest people, for defrauding the underwriters by false accounts of losses, intentionally made."

GULF PASSAGE.

"The varying of the courses of the currents and eddies of the Gulf Stream, in thick weather, frequently baffles the most experienced navigators, and it often happens, when masters of vessels reckon themselves well over to the Bahama shore, they unexpectedly run on the Reefs and Shoals of the coast of Florida.

"There are generally about this coast many Providence wrecking vessels, whose duty it is to assist vessels in distress, save the cargoes, and convey the same to Nassau, where they are allowed a salvage according to the award of arbitrators, indifferently chosen; any bargain made whilst in distress being void. It is recommended to masters of vessels, thus unfortunate, to be particularly cautious with the masters of the wrecking vessels; taking receipts for every article, and ordering the same to be delivered to any person he may appoint to receive the same in Nassau; and if he goes up there by the first vessel, to leave a confidential person to attend to the salvage and shipping the residue of the property, ship's materials, &c. &c. but it is strongly recommended not to divide the property into too many crafts, nor to suffer any more people on board than are absolutely necessary—And if any one should manifest a conduct calculated to prevent or impede the safety of the property, or attempt to embezzle, the person who has the charge ought to note down the person and circumstances, that the delinquent may, on his arrival at Nassau, be brought to justice."

From the Political Register.

MR. JEFFERSON's ADMINISTATION.

WITH the examples of the most prosperous and enlightened nations to direct the course of their measures; with the strong incitement of personal gratitude to influence their decisions, what has been the conduct of the present administration of the United States towards the *agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests?*

Far from emulating the wisdom of other governments, by recommending to the legislature the granting of liberal bounties to those branches of American manufacture, which, in peace, would promote the prosperity, and in war, secure the independence, of the nation; a narrow policy, exclusively devoted to party and time serving purposes, has been suffered to control these essential objects of general welfare; and a spirit of avarice and favoritism has even prompted the executive department to turn trader, and to export to foreign countries those raw materials, which were indispensably necessary, not only to the growth, but to the the existence of our most important manufactures; materials which could only come to our artisans through the hands of government, and which generosity, as well as policy, should have forbidden them to turn from their long accustomed channels. But the manufacturer and the mechanic may starve, and their families may perish, when their interests happen to clash with those of personal favorites and political partizans. Pursuing, with undeviating steps, their favorite object of accumulating money, to be afterwards lavished in ministerial appointments, and in the foolish purchase of desart and disputed territory, whose only product, for ages, will be domestic dissension and foreign war, our government has increased the imposts on merchandize to an intolerable, and, as it regards the safety of the revenue, an alarming degree; while at the same time, and in the same spirit of wretched, place-keeping economy, the administration has disregarded the claims of our plundered commerce to protection, and the loud cries of our sea-faring citizens against the robbery and personal violence of the freebooters of every nation. Our harbours are blockaded by the most contemptible cruizers; and, as an eternal reproach to the American name, our brave seamen the immediate agents of an ungrateful government, have languished for years in the dungeons of a barbarous foe.

Where is the American, who can read the recital of their sufferings, without execrating the administration, that has thus protracted their wrongs!

Inculcating the detestable doctrine of distinct interests among the members of our national family, the man, who ought to have considered himself the common parent of that family, has acted the part of a cruel step-father, and has delighted to dissolve those ties of fraternal attachment, which should have bound the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of the American nation in a general union, and in the bonds of perpetual friendship.

The farmer has been instructed by this philosophic this party zealot, to regard the artizan and the merchant, not as his brethren and friends, but as his inferiors, his rivals and dependants; and a preference of agricultural pursuits has been studiously evinced, calculated to engender all the evils of jealousy and dislike.

Let any man peruse the following passage from Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia with attention; let him compare them with his practice in public life, and he will perceive a bigoted attachment to opinions, that degrade the meanest capacity, and a course of action which in the page of impartial history, when the passions and prejudices of the day shall have subsided, *will sink the character of THOMAS JEFFERSON, beneath that of any statesman who has ever obtained the elevating suffrage of a free people.*

Extract from Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue."

Page 324—R. T. Rawle's edition.

"The proportion which the aggregate of the other classes of citizens bears in any state to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption. While we have land to labor then, let us never wish to see our citizens occupied at a work bench, or twirling a distaff. Carpenters, masons, smiths, are wanting in husbandry: but for the general operations of manufacture, *let our work shops remain in Europe.* It is better to carry provisions and materials to workmen there, than bring them to the provisions and materials, and with them their manners and principles. The loss by the transportation of commodities across the Atlantic will be made up in happiness and permanence of government. The mobs of great cities add just so much to the support of pure government as sores do to the strength of the human body."

Pages 325 & 326....R. T. Rawle's edition.

"Perhaps to remove as much as possible the occasions of making war, it might be better for us *to abandon the ocean altogether*, that being the element whereon we shall be principally exposed to jostle with other nations: to leave to others to bring what we shall want, and to carry what we can spare."

"I repeat it again, cultivators of the earth are the most *virtuous and independent citizens.* It might be time enough to seek employment for them at sea, when the land no longer offers it."

Page 344—R. T. Rawle's Edition.

We will not insult the Negroes of St. Domingo, by comparing the vengeful, but extorted, threat in the Haytian Constitution, "*that on the appearance of an enemy*, their towns should fall that the state might rise," with Mr. Jefferson's unprovoked and cold-blooded denunciation of cities and their inhabitants——the remorseless policy of the patriotic Blacks has claims to excuse, and even to applause, but the malignant opinions of the illiberal philosopher, can only excite abhorrence and contempt.

We must, however, be allowed to test the political morality of Mr. Jefferson by another standard, his own works. The world are well informed that he is not over nice in the selection of his *bosom friends*—but it required a comparison of his philosophical opinions with his political practice, to be convinced that, in contradiction of his own doctrines, he could, by every species of courtship and entreaty, solicit the embraces of "*the mobs of great cities, who* [he expressly says] *add just so much to the support of pure government, as sores do to the strength of the human body.*"

Refer to the efforts of Mr. Jefferson and his partisans in all the cities of the United States—compare the suffrages which those efforts procured him, with the opinions here cited, and blush, ye inhabitants of our cities, for your own weakness, credulity, and self abuse.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to To-Morrow's Sales,

1 pipe Madeira Wine,
4 quarter casks Sherry do.
2 hogsheads Porter,
19 boxes Window Glass,
180 pair Stuff Shoes.

P. G. Marsteller.

August 15.

Theatre----Spring-Garden.

The FRIENDS and PATRONS of the THEATRE are respectfully informed, that the *Amusements*, offered for last Evening, are postponed until THIS EVENING, Thursday, the 15th instant.

August 15.

Spring-Garden Theatre.

The public are respectfully informed that a detachment of the Philadelphia Company purpose opening the Spring-Garden Theatre for 12 nights.

(NEVER ACTED HERE.)

THIS EVENING will be performed a new COMEDY, called the

SAILOR'S DAUGHTER,

(Written by R. Cumberland, Esq.)

Sir Matthew Moribund	Mr. Francis,
Mandeville	Poe,
Varnish	Cain,
Captain Sentamour	Wood,
Hartshorn	Jefferson,
Singleton	Robins,
Lindsay	Taylor,
Raven	Bliffet,
Shopman	Seymour,
Sir Matthew's Servant	Master Harris.
Louisa Davenant	Mrs. Jefferson,
Julia Clareville	Wood,
Mrs. Hartshorn	Francis.

To which will be added the COMIC OPERA, *of*

LOCK AND KEY.

Brummagem	Mr. Francis,
Cheerly	Robins
Captain Vain	Poe,
Ralph	Bliffet,
Pages	Masters Harris & Jefferson.
Laura	Miss Hunt,
Fanny	Mrs. Seymour,
Selina	Miss Scrivener.

The Doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to begin precisely at 7.

Admittance One Dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. GADSBY's bar, and at the THEATRE.

☞ Should the weather prove unfavorable, the entertainments will be postponed until the first fair evening.

August 15.

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY, active, honest, industrious NEGRO WENCH—well qualified for a house servant—with or without her female child about 5 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

August 15. 3t*

STRAY HORSE.

Taken up, by the subscriber, in Prince William County, on Cedar Run, a Horse, of a sorrel colour, about 14 hands high, left hind foot white, blaze face, cutted tail with a lone bob, branded I F on the left thigh, and appraised to forty-five dollars. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

John Thornton Fitzhugh.

August 15. 3t*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of *Robert Brown*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of November next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of August, 1805.

DIXON BRITTINGHAM, *Adm'r.*

August 3. 2awzm

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

August 3

Purſuant to a Decree

Of the Honorable the United States Circuit Court of the Diſtrict of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, between Peter Caſhall and Catharine his wife, complainants, and Robert and Walter Alexander, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

at the houſe of Mr. Thrift, on the lands of Robert Alexander, near Alexandria, known by the name of Abingdon,

So much of the LANDS

Of the ſaid Robert Alexander, which was willed to him by his father, Robert Alexander, deceaſed, as will ſatisfy and pay one moiety of the ſum of three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents, with legal intereſt thereon from the firſt day of December, 1794, till paid; and one moiety of the coſts of ſuit. The ſale to take place on the *16th day of Auguſt, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.*

PETER WISE, ſen.
JOHN C. VOWELL,
SIMON SOMERS, } Comm'rs.

July 80 2aw

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY,

Neabſco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The ſoil is generally adapted to the produce of ſmall grain—and, if too conſiderable for one purchaſer, will be laid off in lots ſuitable for ſmall farms. A deſcription of the land is thought unneceſſary, as thoſe wiſhing to purchaſe will, no doubt, firſt view it. The payments required will be one-third caſh, and the balance in two annual inſtalments, to be ſecured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the laſt payment is complied with. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas C. Page*, living near the premiſes; who is fully authoriſed by me, to ſell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, Auguſt 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, in Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

FOR SALE,

(Or Freight to the Northward,)

The aſt Sailing BRIG,

ECONOMY,

ELISHA P. SMITH,

MASTER.

For freight, apply to the Maſter on board, lying at Harper's wharf, or to

JOHN G. LADD;

Who has on board

FOR SALE,

20 bbls. Prime Pork,
90 bbls. Herrings, branded for country.
9 Boxes Spermaceti Candles,
2 Bags Hops.

Apply as Above.

Auguſt 5. d

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the Subſcriber,

1 caſe black taffeties
1 do. bandanoes, red and brown
20 barrels pork
Eſſence of ſpruce in jars
A large ſcale beam, bottoms and weights, complete.

JOHN G. LADD.

Auguſt 10. d

IRISH WHISKEY.

The ſubſcriber has on hand about 1500 gallons WHISKEY, made laſt Chriſtmas from malted barley, which is of an excellent quality. It is now offered for ſale to private families, by the gallon, at four ſhillings and ſixpence, or by the barrel at four ſhillings and threepence—at his houſe near the brewhouſe.

THOMAS CRUSE.

Alexandria, Auguſt 1. dom

N. B. The few that have drank of this Whiſkey give it the preference to Brandy. There is no doubt of its being a wholeſome ſpirit. Its being manufactured in the town, ſhould be a farther recommendation to the citizens.

LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land, equal to any in the ſtate of Kentucky, lying near Lexington, which I will ſell a great bargain; the title indiſputable, and an old military one. The terms of the ſale will be made low, and a very lengthy credit given on a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money. Thoſe gentlemen who intend to ſettle in the ſtate, and who wiſh to purchaſe, may find it their intereſt to call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon. *John Brackenridge*, Eſq. and others, ſhewing the title, ſituation, quality, quantity and value of this property.

John Luke.

Auguſt 5. dtf

☞ I will take a STUDENT in MEDICINE.

B. H. HALL.

Aug. 12. 4t

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from paying one cent to *Samuel Croſs*, of the debts due to the late firm of *Evans & Croſs*, as I am the proper perſon to ſettle the buſineſs of the ſaid concern.

Robert Evans.

Auguſt 13. d3t

CAROLINE MILLS,

FOR SALE.

WILL be ſold at public ſale on the premiſes, on the 2d day of the 9th month, (September) next, a Merchant and country Mill, with 170 acres of land, on which are ſufficient houſes for the accommodation of millers and others; ſituate on the river Rappahannock, about two miles below the town of Port Royal, on a ſtream of water ſufficient for three water wheels and four pair of ſtones, at almoſt all ſeaſons of the year; is in the beſt wheat county perhaps in the ſtate, where no competition can be dreaded, and is on tide water.

The Country Mill is nearly adjoining the other, has one overſhot water wheel, and one pair of five feet Burr Stones, is ſurrounded by wealthy farmers, who have large families and it is known that the profits ariſing from this country Mill alone will more than pay the intereſt of the money, the whole is ſuppoſed to be worth, in ſhort this whole property is thought by judges to be the moſt valuable of the kind in the ſtate of Virginia, and is ſold in conſequence of the death of Aquila Janney, to enable the ſubſcriber to cloſe the concerns of the late partnerſhip of Aquila and Eliſha Janney.

Terms of ſale will be one fourth in caſh, or an aproved negociable note at ſixty days; the balance in three equal payments, at ſix, nine and twelve months, bearing intereſt from the day of ſale, and to be ſecured in ſuch manner as may be determined on and made known at the time and place of ſale.

ELISHA JANNEY,

Surviving Partner.

7th mo. 23. 2awtf

SPANISH SEGARS.

Juſt received, and for Sale, a few Boxes

SPANISH SEGARS.

T. CRAVEN.

Auguſt 10. d

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE RECEIVED,

A conſiderable addition to their ſtock, forming an extenſive aſſortment of the beſt articles in their line of buſineſs.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Madeira,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port, } *Wines of the firſt quality and in fine order.*

St. Eſtephe Medoc Claret, in caſes of one and two dozen, Cognac Brandy, old Peach do. Jamaica and Antigua Rum, very old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe, Continental Rum, 70 barrels Pennſylvania Rye Whiſkey, old Iriſh Whiſkey, Molaſſes.

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyſon
Young Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Souchong } TEAS, *carefully choſen of the freſheſt and beſt qualities for family uſe.*

Philadelphia and Alexandria loaf and lump Sugars, Muſcovado Sugars, Coffee, Tenneſſee and Upland Georgia Cotton, Rice, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pepper, Pimento, race and ground Ginger, Muſtard, pearl Barley, Starch, Fig Blue, Flotant & Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Bees Wax, Hunter's pipes in boxes, Snuff in bladders and bottles, wrapping Paper, Havanna Segars, Britiſh Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Bar Lead refined Saltpetre, Brimſtone, Allum, Chalk, Soap Mould and Dipt Candles, Demijohns, &c.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Auguſt 10. d

FOR SALE,

My Tract of Land, lying in the county of Loudoun, and bounding on the Sugar Land Run: containing two thouſand and ſeven hundred and ſixty four acres. I will accommodate purchaſers in parcels leſs than the whole. I will not enter into any deſcription of the land ſuppoſing that perſons deſirous of purchaſing, will inform themſelves on the ſpot, by taking a view of the premiſes. Poſſeſſion can be given on new year's day, in the year 1806, to any one who makes a bargain before the 15th September, after which time tenants will be fixed and the poſſeſſion though at the ſame time as in the other caſe, will be encumbered with them. For terms application may be made to Thomas L. Lee, of the county, General John Minor, Fredericksburg, and the ſubſcriber living in the county of King George.

LANDON CARTER.

Cleve, Auguſt 1. 1aw

Six Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on Monday laſt a bright mulatto girl known by the name of *Eliza*, and bound by the name of *Malinda Willenden*: She is about 17 years old: Had on when ſhe went away a calico gown dyed black ſince it was made. Whoever delivers the ſaid girl to me ſhall receive the above reward and no charges paid. All perſons are forewarned harboring her at their peril. It is ſuppoſed ſhe has gone to George-Town or the City of Waſhington.

LOUDON CAMPBELL.

Auguſt 14. d3t

FINLAY & COOK

INFORM THE PUBLIC,

That they have juſt received from London, via Baltimore, a ſmall but well choſen collection of ENGRAVINGS, from the beſt European artiſts, and which they preſume are ſuperior to any now offered for ſale in Alexandria:

Amongſt theſe works are—

A ſublime repreſentation of the laſt Supper, from a painting by Weſt, hiſtorical painter to the king of England.

The Redeemer, by Miller.

Saint John, by the Rev. W. Peters, Rector.

A full length Portrait of Lewis the ſixteenth, in his robes of ſtate, by Collet, painter to the unfortunate king.

The Ale-Houſe Door and the Hay-Market, with a few more Fancy Pieces.

They have, likewiſe, procured from Philadelphia a few Copies of the

POLYGRAPHIC PAINTING,

Lately introduced in America.

They conſiſt of a beautiful allegorical deſign to the memory of WASHINGTON, and Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. WASHINGTON.

BURNISH and OIL GILDING executed in the beſt manner; and Frames for Paintings, Engravings, Needle-Work, &c. &c.

King-ſtreet, Alexandria, } 2aw3w
July 23.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandria county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, hath obtained letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *Francis Richard*, mariner, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 3d day of November next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this third day of Auguſt, 1805.

JOSEPH M. PERRIN, *Adm'r.*

Auguſt 3. co6t

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the adminiſtrator.

LANDS FOR RENT.

I will rent, of my eſtate in Caroline county, 5000 acres, for a term of 7 years. A conſiderable part of this land lies immediately on the Mattapony river, and will produce five barrels of corn per acre; 'tis generally in good condition for farming; the low grounds ſome of which are in meadow, and are perhaps equal to any in the ſtate.

I will likewiſe Rent, for the ſame term,

Two thouſand acres in the county of Orange, adjoining the Court-houſe. This and is well known for producing fine tobacco.—For further particulars enquire of

JOHN BAYLOR,

New-Market, near the Bowling-Green.

July 9. 26w6w

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, of the county of Alexandria, in the Diſtrict of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of ſaid county, letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of *William Wools*, late of the aforeſaid county, deceaſed—All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers on or before the 6th day of February next, they may otherwiſe be by law excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate.

Given under our hands this 5th day of Auguſt, 1805.

Ann Wools, *Adm'x.*
Archibald M'Cleish, *Adm'r.*

Auguſt 6. 2aw3m

☞ *EDUCATION.*

THE Citizens of Alexandria are reſpectfully informed, that the ENGLISH SCHOOL, lately kept by *William Kenworthy*, will be continued as uſual, at the ſame place; with the addition of the *Latin* and *Greek Languages*, if ſuitable encouragement is given. To commence on the ſecond day of the ninth month, (Sept.) under the ſuperintendence of

L. JANNEY.

8th Mo. 6th. 2aw7t

N. B. Mary Janney and daughter will inſtruct Girls in plain Sewing, Marking, and in all kinds of uſeful Needle-work; with Reading, Writing, and Engliſh Grammar, to commence at the ſame time and place.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, at the Vendue Store, will peremptorily be ſold, for Caſh,

Hyſon & Young Hyſon-ſkin Teas, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Holland Gin, French Brandy; Soap in boxes, Cotton in bales.

One trunk Thread Stockings, &c.

One caſk of Hardware, conſiſting of Caſe and Pen-Knives, &c.

P. G. Marſteller.

Auguſt 14.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, 17th of Auguſt, will be Sold, at Public Auction,

The fine new Brig

JOHN,

Burthen 121 tons, & carries 950 barrels.

And immediately after,

The Brig ENTERPRIZE,

Burthen 160 tons, carries 1450 barrels. A credit of 9 and 12 months will be given.

P. G. Marſteller.

Auguſt 14.

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator to the eſtate and effects of *Eugene Hanly*, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate, to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will pleaſe to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

May 14.

NOTICE.

BATTALION Courts of Enquiry, for the firſt and ſecond Battalions of the ſecond Legion of Militia of the diſtrict of Columbia, will be held at the court-houſe, on *Saturday* the 17th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the aſſeſſment of Fines for non-attendance at the muſters in May, June, July, and Auguſt, 1805.

Auguſt 14. d3t

Forty Dollars *Reward*,

For apprehending and ſecuring in any gaol in the United States, ſo that I get him again,

Negro ABNER;

HE is a ſtout, ſtrong, and active fellow; underſtands plantation buſineſs well and is a good ſhoemaker; he is about 32 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has ſome old ſcars from a whip which he received ſeventeen years ago for running away; he has been my property ever ſince and I do not recollect that he has ever been corrected ſince, although often deſerved it; he has a mother in Fauquier county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John Bronaught, and I have been informed he was ſeen on the road enquiring for ſaid place, with a paſs ſetting forth that he was a free man, and my name affixed to ſome of them, all of which are forgeries; and I will give a farther reward of Forty Dollars to any perſon that will inform me of the perſon or perſons guilty of the forgery, provided they are convicted of the ſame. The above ſlave went off 28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST,

One mile from Alexandria.

Auguſt 14. d

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the ſouth ſide of King-ſtreet, between Fayette and Henry-ſtreets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-ſtreet, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The ſituation of this property is ſuch (being in one of the moſt thriving parts of the town) as to make the poſſeſſion of it very deſirable to any perſon having money to purchaſe, more eſpecially to dealers in country produce.

Alſo, for Sale,

A Houſe and Lot, on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, near Waſhington ſtreet, and oppoſite the ſtore of Mr. James Bacon. This ſituation is equal to any in town for buſineſs.

Likewiſe to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt ſtreets, moſt eligibly ſituated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpoſe *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for ſeveral years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wiſhed. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Waſhington ſtreet, or to the ſubſcriber, at Notley Hall oppoſite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Waſhington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,

About 15 years old, who has from a child been accuſtomed to wait in the houſe, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. co

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